

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

H. C. BENTLEY, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1862.

Foreign Intervention.

The correspondents of the New York dailies, whose pay depends entirely on the amount of interesting news they are able to furnish in their letters and dispatches, invariably start a sensation report about foreign intervention, whenever there is a dearth of news on other topics. About once or twice a month a Munchausenism of this stripe is dispatched to the *Herald*, *Times*, or some other daily, which the voracious correspondent has obtained from the Secretary of State, or the President. The trick has become stale, and now produces hardly a ripple of excitement on the public mind. It is too well understood to produce any other effect. But we feel assured that even should any foreign nation be weak and wicked enough to interfere in our civil war, it will prove an injury of comparatively small magnitude, and of brief duration. The following paragraph from the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, the leading Russian Government organ, is more important than any other hint of intervention that has yet come over the waters:

"Russia entertains a lively sympathy for the United States of America, based on mutual friendships and common interests. Their prosperity she deems necessary for the general equilibrium. The maintenance of the Union is the condition of that power and happiness which she desires for the American nation. We are in a position to affirm that the friendly and conciliatory views of the Imperial Cabinet have not undergone the slightest change. On the contrary, the events which have taken place, the sad experience of war, of its calamities, its burdens, its exhausting results, have tended rather to confirm than to weaken their force."

This avowal, in connection with the frequent declaration of warm sympathy for us, made lately by the Czar, gives good reason to believe that if the French or British Government, venture to aid the rebels openly, the great Russian Empire will at once declare itself our active ally. There would be no leisure then for our trans-Atlantic foes to aid the Southern conspiracy. In addition to this, the loyal States would then become one blaze, not of passion, but of fervid and holy patriotism, which would pour armies forth like a living torrent, and exterminate the rebels.

A New Orleans person who was recently summoned before General Butler, said that, by the order requiring the citizens to take the oath, the General had caused a fearful amount of perjury. "Well," said the General, "I'm not responsible. I haven't had the teaching of these people these twenty years, as you have." There is to be, by the way, a pretty general overhauling of the Episcopal clergy of this city. All who don't come up to the ritual are to be sent North.

May a judge who retires from the bench be said to lay down the law?—Exchange.

Judge Humphreys, unhappily for us, laid down the law before he ascended the bench. Judge who laid down the law in a dog-kennel.

The Frankfort Commonwealth gives verbatim, et literatim, et punctatim the following orthographic curiosity. It is a copy of an oath of "alegens" (anglice allegiance), written out by a guerrilla captain who captured Mr. Geo. W. Johnson, of the 4th Kentucky Infantry, and required him to sign it. We give it as a remarkable specimen of literature, which shows a distinct rebellion against Webster and Worcester as against the Government:

Oath or alegens to the Confederate States Government. I Solemnly Swear that I will Not Bar or take up arms against the Confederate States or her army During The present War if Shall last ten years from this time and that I will Discontinue Abolitionism let it Come from what ever source it may for which I am willing to pledge my honor and life and property in the Sacred promise of the Same—So help me God.

George W. Johnson.

The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday says the soldiers vote elects Knox over Blair to Congress from the First District. The soldiers generally voted for the radical emancipation candidates.

Secessionists of Nashville! You, who have encouraged such ruffians as Dick McCann, Bennett, Forrest, and John Morgan, and at the same time complained loudly of the outrages committed by Federal soldiers, please to read the following description of the conduct of Virginia guerrillas given to the *Richmond Examiner*, by an officer in General Floyd's command. You will learn some profitable facts by doing so:

Terrible State of Affairs in Southwestern Virginia.
From the *Richmond Examiner*, Oct. 20, 1862.

We have some interesting accounts of affairs in Southwestern Virginia, through an officer attached to General Floyd's command, who has been engaged in recruiting for the State organization, and in this pursuit, penetrated almost to the banks of the Ohio.

This gentleman travelled slowly—sometimes on foot and then on horseback, from Wytheville to within a few miles of the Ohio river, stopping at night at some granger's humble cottage, where he had a fine opportunity for studying the character and getting at the views of the inhabitants. Many are the wild tales told of rapine and murder perpetrated by the Yankees, Union men, and, to our shame it is recorded, by our own Confederate partisan rangers, on the defenceless old men, women and children, as well as on those who were capable of bearing arms. Unfortunately, the inhabitants of Southwestern Virginia have been divided in principles, and the whole country, till the last few weeks, has been in the very agony of civil war, where neighbor is arrayed against neighbor, and often brother against brother, and father against son.

We are assured that no one, who has not travelled through that section, has the slightest idea of the horrors through which its people has passed in the last year. Men would have to leave their homes and sleep out in the mountains at night; no one could travel five miles without running the danger of being bushwhacked. Much of this state of things is due to the mispolicy of the Government.

Luffians, in the shape of partisan rangers, were let loose upon the country. Many of these bands were not at all particular as to who voted for Secession or who for the Union, but committed brutal murders, stole horses, and plundered all they could lay their hands on; even taking bed clothes and under garments of the women and children of men who were at the very time in the Confederate army.

The result was that many fled their path at first, and after a while took up arms against this troop of robbers and murderers, to defend their property, their families and themselves; they were forced to organize "Home Guards," and at length, taking vengeance on their oppressors, on some of their marauding expeditions, became allies of the Yankees.

It was in this way that a reign of terror commenced in this unhappy country, and continued till the last few weeks, when General Floyd marched in, and, by his wise course, restored peace by bringing in the Union men, promising them pardon if they laid down their arms. We are informed that this course had the happiest effect, and everything was going on finely, and recruits coming in rapidly to the Virginia State line, when conscript officers, who would not trust their precious persons there until Gen. Floyd's troops had cleared the country of the enemy, came pouring in from the command of Major General Loring, that great and invincible hero, who, "in less than one week, overcame the mountains and the enemy," and now, for the last six weeks, has been reposing on his laurels at Charlestown, for fear he "might exasperate the Yankees to concentrate a large army on the banks of the Ohio."

There are no doubt some very great rascals in our army, but undoubtedly, for one thief, pickpocket or murderer in the Federal army, there are a hundred in the Confederate army. If the rebel army could obtain possession of this city, in less than one week every parlor, pantry, garret, meat-house, chicken-coop, goose-pen, and clothes-line would be as a shambone which had been lying for six months in a dog-kennel.

Affairs in Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Bolivar (Tenn.) correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* writes as follows on the 5th inst.:

When I left Columbus I was told that General Grant's headquarters were at Jackson. At Jackson I learned that though his headquarters were at that place, the General himself was on the move. Yesterday morning he arrived in this place. Yesterday afternoon at Grand Junction, and last night himself and his staff, with the main body of the army, which had been stationed at this place, and at Corinth, marched into the town of La Grange, which is four miles below the Grand Junction, on the Central Mississippi Railroad. This brings him within about twenty-eight miles of the enemy, at Holly Springs.

General Grant is evidently in search of a fight, and unless the rebels evacuate Holly Springs, there is a strong probability that a battle will take place within a few days. The enemy are said to number about fifty thousand, and to be strongly entrenched, and it is possible that they may conclude to give battle. A fact which gives some color to the probability of their falling back further South, is that there is considerable of a panic among the farmers in the vicinity of Holly Springs. They either think that Price and Van Dorn will be defeated, or else, that they don't intend to fight.

Hon. George Bancroft on the Rebellion.

The great historian of our country, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, recently wrote a letter, declining a Congressional nomination, in the Eighth District in New York; from which we extract these earnest and eloquent words:

The only possible chance for a speedy end of this war is its instant and vigorous prosecution. Hesitation brings chaos, and prolongs the strife indefinitely. There must be one soul in the President, the army, and the people, or the contest will drag along under the distractions of conflicting and uncertain opinions; and the short-sighted desire to gain peace by submission may change it into a seven years' war, or a thirty years' war, or a war for generations. Quick, united action can alone bring it to an early end.

Are our merchants prepared to wean themselves from the free use of the Chesapeake and the Mississippi? Will they, after having won back these great highways, give them up to a Confederacy which is the child of rebellion and which from inherent causes will, in case of its separation, be necessarily hostile to us? True, our interests are bound up with the South. But is the surrender of the Cape of the Chesapeake, and of the Tortugas, and of the Mississippi, to restore a profitable commerce? Will the relinquishment forever of vast tracts of country—the Italics of the United States, unsurpassed for beauty, fertility, and healthfulness—prove the best mode of promoting the exchanges of domestic products? Will the bar of custom-houses, stretched across the channels of our mighty rivers, help internal navigation? To let the revolted States go from a longing for their trade, is to die through fear of death; to renounce the old intercourse entirely and forever because to-day it is interrupted.

The Tory party of England, all the old hereditary enemies to the perfect development of our free institutions, have been from the beginning eagerly hoping to see our beautiful flag rent in twain forever, and have been unremitting in their advice to us to let half of the Union go. Shall we adopt them for our counselors? It is one of the saddest things, in this time of general sorrow, that an effort is made to persuade our fellow-citizens of foreign birth to give their votes in the interest of the very party of the English aristocracy which from generation to generation, oppressed them at home.

The party at the South which has made this rebellion is not and never was a democratic party; it was and is the most embittered hater of democracy; it rests on the most narrow and the most selfish of oligarchies, which by the very necessity of its nature seeks to extinguish the democratic principles, to crush the Union and the power of the people. To sympathize with them is to sympathize with oligarchy in its proudest and most corrupt form. They laughed among themselves at the very thought of being called democrats. To call or to have called Slidell and Benjamin and their like democrats, to have invited them among us to teach who should and who should not be held to be members of the democratic party, would be a superb and unqualified jest, if it had not been followed by deadly consequences.

Complaints are made against the Administration; there never was and never will be an Administration that does not require to be watched. But the people have chosen their President; and we who preferred another public servant must now consent to give vigor to the man who is the President under the Constitution. To harp upon what is past and gone and irremediable would be useless; the graver question affecting personal liberty must be settled in such a way as to leave no dangerous precedent. Meantime, we cannot suffer the country to go to pieces, because the President has committed errors. Let, then, the voice of this district and this city be distinctly heard in favor of an immediate, vigorous prosecution of the war.

For one, I not will give a vote for any man whose election would be an encouragement to the Rebellion to hold out. I, for one, will not consent to send our sons and brothers to the battle-field and then betray them at the polls.

Mr. Bancroft has been a life-long democrat; he is a believer in the divinity of free government, as far as any human institution can be said to have a divine origin. He understands fully, that the present civil war is a contest between democracy, and "a most narrow and selfish oligarchy," and that either the one or the other must perish in the struggle. Fellow-citizens, these are the words of a statesman, a philosopher, who has made the United States and their people political institutions his study for forty years; and the admonition which they convey deserves your gravest study.

The Republicans of the Legislature of New York, elected the other day, have a clear majority on joint ballot. Consequently, a Republican will be elected to succeed Preston King in the United States Senate. It is understood that Henry J. Raymond, Editor of the *New York Times*, and Horace Greeley are candidates.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 11.

Gen. McClellan was escorted to the cars this noon by a large cavalcade of officers, including Gen. Burnside. There was no demonstration on his departure.

LATE NEWS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A special from Trenton, Tenn., dated 10th, says the grand army passed beyond Lagrange yesterday evening.

Our pickets are six miles from Holly Springs. 130 of the enemy's cavalry were taken prisoners during the day, with a Federal loss of 2 killed and 2 wounded.

From a highly creditable source we learn that the rebels have fallen back.

A letter from Holly Springs to the *Mobile Tribune*, says there is not a thousand blankets in Price's entire army corps.

Blankets and knapsacks were nearly all thrown away in the retreat from Luka and Corinth.

Bishop Elliot, of Georgia, announces that the Union dioceses of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, are complete; under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America.

The first general Council will meet at Augusta, November 12th.

A despatch from Gen. Ransom, at Fort Donelson, yesterday, says: "My command arrived here to-day. We have marched 150 miles, had a fight with the rebel Woodward on the 6th, and gave him grief."

We killed 16, wounded 40, captured 20 men, 100 horses and mules, and a quantity of arms. We drove him to the other side of the Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Richmond papers of November 7th have been received here. By authority of a commission for the city of Charleston, and with the concurrence of General Beauregard, notice is given in the Charleston papers that it is deemed advisable that non-combatant inhabitants who are able to provide for their own removal and support, should leave the city with their slaves and movable property as soon as convenient, and thereby avoid embarrassments to which they will be subjected if they delay their departure until the necessity arises for the sudden removal of the entire population.

Lord Lyons has arrived. So far as is known he has had no communication yet with the Secretary of State. The *quid nuncs*, however, are not expecting anything startling when he does make it.

Parties are now here opposing the plan said to be a favorite with Secretary Chase, of recommending a practically prohibitory stamp duty on bank notes, so as to drive them out of circulation and thus increase the value of Government paper.

General Halleck's stringent order has almost cleared the city of officers within twenty-four hours. They are dismissed from the service if found here after to-day.

The authorities of the Indian Bureau have united in a protest against hanging the 300 Indians in Minnesota.

Confirmatory intelligence that the most of the rebel army is at Gordonsville has been received.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A Key West letter reports the capture of the schooners Francis and Woler, both of Nassau, by the gunboat Sagamore. They were caught running the blockade.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says Generals Banks, Heintzelman, Halleck, and Colonel Hamilton, of Texas, had a long interview with the President to-day. General Banks leaves for New York this evening. Major-General Buell is under arrest, and will be tried in Cincinnati for misdemeanor in the Kentucky campaign.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—The latest advices from Memphis say that the rebels are still at Holly Springs, but all their war material, stores, and provisions had been removed across the Tallahatchie.

It was thought the rebels might make a show of resistance at Holly Springs, but would fall back south of the river if seriously attacked.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Gen. Halleck, it is said, will visit the Army of the Potomac on a tour of inspection and consult with General Burnside to-morrow.

Medical Director Crane reports from Hilton Head that in his judgment it would be extremely imprudent to subject unacclimated troops to the dangers of yellow fever in the Department of the South until after a severe frost. This strong opinion will probably cause some little delay in the sailing of Hunter's command.

Brig. Gen. Augur will be commissioned Major General to-morrow for gallant conduct during Pope's Virginia campaign, and especially for service in Cedar Mountain, where he was severely wounded. He and General Andrews have been ordered to report to Gen. Banks.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 10th says: General Van Dorn takes upon himself the responsibility of the failure in the last battle of Corinth. He says it arose from neither the fault of his officers nor men, but was his misfortune.

Gov. Brown's message was received in the Legislature on Thursday. In a special message he takes grounds against the conscript law, and submits the subject to the Legislature for action. He also recommends action on national law, habeas corpus, and imprisonment of private property.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—General Vaughn, commanding in Day and Clinton counties, Mo., has ordered an assessment of \$10,000 on disloyal citizens of the former and \$5,000 on the latter for the subsistence of the militia.

Advices received at headquarters state that Gen. Schofield lies prostrated

typhoid fever, at Springfield. Meanwhile the army of the frontier is under the command of the senior officer of the division.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Recent reconnoissances indicate that two divisions of rebel cavalry are between the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and one division in the vicinity of the old battle ground of Cedar Mountain, under command of Gen. D. H. Hill.

General Hampton's Legion, consisting of a brigade of cavalry from Stuart's division, was between Little Washington and Sperryville yesterday, and the artillery with him yesterday morning shelled the camp of the 8th Illinois cavalry.

General Wilcox promptly moved his division to the support of Averill, whose entire brigade was but a short distance from him. General Averill being ill, Colonel Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois, now commands the brigade.

General Taylor, with a brigade of infantry from General Ricketts' division, now commanded by General Griffin, has occupied the village of Jefferson, four miles from the Rappahannock on the road from Warrenton Springs to Culpepper.

The following is from your special correspondent at Warrenton, dated last evening:

General Burnside's staff has not yet been announced, but it is understood that he retains his own personal staff, and the department staff of General McClellan, including Adjutant-General Seth Williams and Lieutenant-Colonel Hardie. Major-General Park will continue to be Major-General Burnside's Chief of Staff. This gives very general satisfaction for this most responsible position is hardly second to that of the Commanding General. He is believed to possess peculiar fitness.

The feeling throughout the army towards Gen. Burnside is very warm and cordial. Thirty of our regular cavalry, under Lieut. Ash, 2d dragoons, went out foraging ten miles to the south yesterday, encountering a whole squadron of the 5th Virginia rebel cavalry. They made a brilliant charge through it led by Lieut. Ash, who received a sabre cut in the head and two bullets, but who utterly routed and put to flight the superior rebel force. Lieut. Ash was engaged in a desperate hand to hand conflict with the rebel Captain whom he had already run through with his sabre, when, just as his foe was firing a revolver, with the muzzle at his heart, one of his men shot him dead and preserved his life. Our loss in killed and wounded was 8—rebel loss 14. The rebel force is on our immediate front; their army is massed at Culpepper.

Gen. Gorman has gone to Washington. It is reported that he will be assigned to a division in the West, under Maj. Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Commission on the surrender of Harper's Ferry have reported that Colonel Thomas H. Ford, of the 32d Ohio volunteers, conducted the defence of Maryland Heights without ability, abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such a lack of military capacity as to disqualify him in the estimation of the Commission for a command in the service. The said Colonel Ford, by direction of the President, is dismissed from the service of the United States.

Second. The Commission having reported that the behavior of the 126th New York infantry was disgraceful, and that Major Wm. H. Baird, for his bad conduct, ought to be dismissed—the said Major Baird, of the 126th New York infantry, is, by the direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States.

Third. The Commission having reported that Brigadier-General Julius White, of the United States volunteers, acted with decided capacity and courage, and meets our approbation, and having no charge against the conduct of the subordinate officers brought before the Commission, they are released from arrest, and are ordered to report for duty.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Another Expedition of 12,000 Men and Several Gunboats Leave Newbern, North Carolina.

By the arrival of the United States transport *Osiole* at New York, from Hatteras Inlet, we learn that an expedition left Newbern, North Carolina, about Oct. 28th, by land and water, composed of 12,000 men and several gunboats. The expedition was in command of General Foster. Its destination we could not learn.

The Newbern *Progress* of the 31st ult. is received. The only item of news contained therein is that fifteen loyal Tennesseans had escaped from the rebel prison at Atlanta, Georgia, by knocking down the sentinel and then running off.

The Express has received the following additional particulars:

An expedition, consisting of 12,000 men, with cavalry and heavy artillery, left Newbern on Wednesday, the 29th ult., partly by land and partly on Schooners. This expedition, which is said to be under command of Gen. Foster, comprised all the new Massachusetts regiments recently sent to North Carolina. The destination of this army was said to be somewhere on Albemarle Sound, which seems to be confirmed by the circumstance that a small schooner, which was spoken by the *Osiole*, in Pamlico Sound, on Saturday morning, heard heavy cannonading to the north of Roanoke Island. The gunboats *Sentinel* and *Huzzar*, each armed with two heavy Parrot guns, accompanied the expedition.

How Conscription Operates in East Tennessee.

The Greenville (Tenn.) *Banner* of the 17th, has the following on the way Conscription works in East Tennessee:

It is really amusing to hear the enrolling officers tell how the conscripts act, and when they call on them for the names, age, etc. Many of the Union men have fled to the hills and cave, thinking to avoid being sent to the army; others are claiming to be manufacturers of saltpeter, shoes, etc. There are many Government agents and mechanics there ever known before. Some men bought or leased worn out iron work calculating thereby to be exempt. The move from cave to cave, under the pretense of manufacturing saltpeter, and never made any that any one knows of.

The female portion of our community, who are connected with Union men have the hardest cheeks imaginable; they castrate the devil. They never know when their husbands and sons are; but when the enrolling officers take the contraband course to what they direct, they are certain to find the conscript.

There are more big-shot, string-halt, broken-legged, knock-kneed, rheumatic-stricken young men through our country than were ever known in any country before.

New Advertisements.

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From the *Tribune*, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, and PENNSYLVANIA—The Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.
J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GLEDON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.
NOV14-62

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